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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING
JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Mexican Diplomacy.
From the Tribune.

Perhaps the two grandest blunders ever perpetrated by our Government were the two with which it inaugurated our foreign policy at the beginning of the war—blunders at once monstrous in their folly and untruth, blind in their motive, and most disastrous in their results. Next in order comes the humiliating exhibition of our national diplomacy presented in its treatment of the Mexican question, from the reduction of Vera Cruz, by the triple expedition, to the recent armed intervention of our Government in the domestic concerns of Mexico, by their arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of a constitutional claimant to the Presidency of the republic.

When Mr. Seward, in April, 1861, advised Mr. Pier, through our ministers abroad, that the President, so far from rejecting, willingly accepted the doctrine of the Rebels, "that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest," he had assured the world that "only an imperial despotic government could subjugate thoroughly insurrectionary members of the State," and that this federal republicanism of ours is the very one which is maintained for such labor, the declaration inevitably encouraged the untiring Courts of Europe to doubt both our right and our power to suppress the rebellion by war. It furnished them with new analogies and inducements, and had any need been—to assist the Rebellion, by their moral influence, their diplomacy, and, so far as they dared, by a loose reading of international neutrality.

This continued until the faith and achievements of the American people, dissipating year by year the low-toned ideas of American nationality propagated from Washington, compelled the world to recognize the fact that in this republic the people are supreme, and that, when armed rebellion against that will is exhibited by thoroughly insurrectionary members of the State, and the occasion arises to conquer the Rebellion and restore order, all the governments known in history, is the best fitted for that labor.

The second blunder perpetrated about the same time—one equally with the first confirmatory of our doctrine of the Rebels, and equally as demoralizing and damaging to our national reputation, in mistaking and caricaturing our position, and subjecting us to the jibes and jeers of Christendom—was our bold denial that slavery was connected with the Rebellion, or that it would be affected by the result. On the 22d of April, 1861, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Dayton, and it is believed that this letter, like the one already quoted, was neither inspired nor approved by Mr. Lincoln.

"The revolution is without a cause; it has not even a pretext. It is just as clear as that it is without an object. * * * The condition of slavery in the several States remains just as it was, whether it succeeds or fails. * * * The rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or fail."

"This incoherent statement," as the despatch went on to characterize it, was line by line refuted by Mr. Seward himself, in eloquent letters written in subsequent years, showing that slavery was the head and front of the Rebellion, and that the war continued simply because slavery still existed, and his attestation of the Emancipation Proclamation pronounced the failure of his first position.

How far the solemn official assurance—directly confirming the position taken by the Rebel emissaries at European Courts, that slavery was not the cause or object of the Rebellion, and that the National Government was resolved to maintain slavery as that of Jefferson Davis—how far that great mistake confused for a time the mind of Europe, alienating our friends, emboldening our enemies, enabling them to conduct their destruction of our country with more check from the anti-slavery sympathies of the people, either in England or on the Continent, will never be fully known. But each new development of the secret history of the Rebellion on the one side, and the truth, which will show more and more plainly the extent to which, on sea and land, our difficulties and dangers and sacrifices were multiplied, enhanced, and prolonged by those terrible blunders of the Government, which were intended, for long and weary months, to thwart the honest and able diplomacy of Mr. Dayton and Mr. Adams.

The character and object of the French invasion of Mexico, the latter to have been, from the start, understood and appreciated by the whole world, excepting only the head of our State Department. The grand object declared to our Government was to recover certain debts due by Mexico, and to establish French influence in the heart of this continent.

Apart from the general policy of the Monroe doctrine, the latter to have been, from the start, understood and appreciated by the whole world, excepting only the head of our State Department. The grand object declared to our Government was to recover certain debts due by Mexico, and to establish French influence in the heart of this continent.

Our Government seems to have early resolved to pay no regard to the caution given by Mr. Dayton in Paris, and by Mr. Corwin in Mexico, as to the falsity of the French declaration—to shut their eyes to the evident truth, and to believe only what might be told them by Louis Napoleon. To swallow the assurances of the French Court, in the face of the clearest facts, one would have supposed an impossible task for any Government; but ours received each new assurance of Mr. Thouvenel with the same appearance of child-like faith that, if it were indeed real, the future historian, in discussing the diplomacy of the two Governments, will be puzzled which most to admire, the duplicity of the one or the credulity of the other. On the 24th of June, 1862, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Corwin:

"Notwithstanding the course adopted by the French agents and army in Mexico, the Government of France still resources us that it is their purpose to be content with an adjustment of peace, leaving it exclusively to the people of Mexico to determine their own form of government, and in no case to put up or to maintain any one that came in consequence of the war."

A month later (July 14, 1862) Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Corwin:

"It is very certain that the idea of preparing a throne in Mexico for an Austrian prince, if ever entertained, was long since discarded."

That our own difficulties at that time should influence the tone of our foreign policy can be readily understood, although a timid policy always invites aggression and contempt. The more critical our situation, the more easily identified, and fearless should have been our language, to the French Emperor, who had seized the opportunity afforded by the Rebellion to humble and insult us. But why, in its cor-

respondence with our own ministers, the Government should have deemed it worth while to ignore facts and plant itself on illusions, is an unexplained mystery.

The French Emperor was evidently encouraged to believe, not simply that the United States would offer no armed opposition to his conquests, but even that they might be persuaded to recognize Maximilian, when his troops were withdrawn, and the first order for their withdrawal, given in October, 1865, was based upon such a proposition from the American Minister at Paris.

The subsequent agreement, made in April, 1866, provided for the removal of the troops in three detachments—the first in this present November; and it now appears that the Emperor's proposals, from motives of necessity or of conservative power of the first importance. His forthcoming report will constitute an exhibit worthy of the wealth and resources of the nation, and display prospects of increasing brightness. The Emperor's policy, which is long the Southern States shall resume their proper relations in the Union, the entire country will again illustrate before the world the strength and glory that are associated with the great Republic.

Our Foreign and Domestic Troubles and Entanglements.
From the Herald.

A few short weeks ago the national horizon seemed completely clear and sunny. The differences between the President and Congress had been decisively adjusted by an overwhelming popular vote. Public opinion at the North and the South was drifting towards universal amnesty and impartial suffrage as the true basis of reconstruction. The English orators and organs appeared disposed to settle the Alabama claims promptly and justly. The Emperor Napoleon had promised the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico in November. Maximilian was upon the point of abdicating. An informal alliance between Russia and the United States had been celebrated in countless bumpers of tea and champagne. There was even some talk of securing for this Government an island in the Mediterranean, with the consent of the European powers, as a depot of naval supplies. But all of a sudden several small clouds began to darken this serene sky, and a public calamity was in the air.

It would be a dull time—if such a time could be imagined—in which neither fact nor fancy could be found to excite the public apprehension in some direction or other. The work at present is as hard as possible; and the croakers and sensationalists have to resort to all sorts of expedients to secure for popular consumption the necessary amount of the stuff they deal in. As our foreign relations obstinately continue pacific from year to year, under the guidance of Mr. Seward, and as question after question, seemingly hard of settlement, is disposed of and forgotten, it seems more and more difficult to find either facts or fictions sufficient to shake the public belief that a pacific foreign policy is the fixed policy of our Government, and a policy, moreover, which finds such eager supporters in the Governments of Europe, that it is altogether unlikely there will be any occasion for a change of course.

It is not for many a day, we fancy, that Secretary Seward has had such easy work as he has at present. It was one kind of duty he had during the Rebellion, when he was consciously engaged in a struggle with foreign powers inclined to aggression or interference, and it is quite another kind of duty he has now, when every European power is protesting its amiable spirit and purpose, and offering to adapt its policy to meet our demands. We may make it a very different matter to deal with England when she is authorizing the career of the Alabama from what it is now, when she is anxious to contrive some way of settling our claims for damages by the destruction of her property.

It is all but hopeless now to get any one but a fool to fancy such an event as the shaking of the solid fabric of our national credit. Those whose feelings, prejudices, or interests, therefore, are concerned, before the war, to the future, have to ignore, as much as possible, broad news and tendencies, and make the most of such minor incidents and fictions as can be concocted day by day.

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President and those of Congress during the coming session; but neither, we believe, will there be any such attention as that last session. Merely in view of the powerlessness of the President against Congress, not to speak of the country, we may consider all danger of this as having finally passed away.

Thus, so far as our foreign relations go, there is hardly ground for improvement; and so far as our domestic politics go, a better state of things may be considered as assured. The material interests of the country are safe. Our national finances, thanks to the genius of McCulloch and the American people, are sound and strong. The strength of the Treasury increases daily. Our revenues continue to exceed greatly our expenditures, and the immense volume of gold in the Treasury, and the conservative power of the first importance. His forthcoming report will constitute an exhibit worthy of the wealth and resources of the nation, and display prospects of increasing brightness.

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and the vast hordes of Russia attacking France in the rear. Our superiority in generals, in soldiers, in arms, in sailors, and in iron-clads, has been too recently demonstrated to be denied. We have only to press for the payment of the Alabama claims and the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and whether the result be peace or war, we shall be equally victorious and equally benefited. Let Congress and the President act together with dignity and decision, and England and France must yield or be conquered.

The Causes of Fenianism.
From the World.

An examination of the history and condition of Ireland sets the mind at rest in regard to the causes of Fenianism. If there are any who think of it as the merely temporary outbreak of a weak and turbulent race, the recital of a few incontrovertible facts will remove their prejudices; nor can we render any better service to the friends of Ireland than by a fair statement of the legislation of which her people complain, and the wrongs they have endured. To point out the nature of the malady is to assist all who are desirous of applying an adequate remedy; and the fair consideration of the extraordinary and unprovoked sufferings sustained by the nation cannot fail to plead powerfully in behalf of the Fenian principles, with those in whose hands they are now captives.

None know their touching details the privations and economy of the laborious Irish that they may earn those sums which are so large in the aggregate, and are given so freely to enable their relatives to emigrate from Ireland to this continent. The instance of a boy who, being blamed for his ragged appearance, and urged by a friend to procure a new coat, replied, "that he had solemnly vowed to buy neither shoes for his feet nor coat for his back until he had saved money enough to bring his father and mother from the old country."

Another anecdote yet more closely illustrates the ruling motives of the active Fenians. In one of the numerous victims of the Irish peasantry by the "Crown Brigade" from the little farms they have long occupied, the tenant was confined to his bed by sickness, and his wife was in the pains of child-labor. Regardless of curfew, the "bride" took the unhappy couple and laid them upon a "potato ridge," in the open air, at an inclement season of the year, and then, when the husband died, she was told that she had been buried in one place, four thousand in another, and twelve thousand at Gros Lile near Quebec.

A religion forced upon the people of Ireland contrary to their convictions, and evictions of the people, frequently from religious or political causes, from the land they have long occupied, are the chief causes of their animosity. The great famine and its consequences gave additional fervor to the struggles. It has its monuments on American shores. Of those who emigrated from Ireland, bringing in their frames the seeds of the disease it had generated, six thousand were buried in one place, four thousand in another, and twelve thousand at Gros Lile near Quebec.

Since we published a well-authenticated record of Irish grievances, many of its facts are collected in a sermon preached by Daniel O'Connell, the Bishop of Orléans, at Paris, on behalf of the "poor Catholics of Ireland," in 1847. It is scarcely less simple and graceful in its style and eloquent in its expressions, than just and Christian in its spirit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS TO THOSE WHO, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS, FOR DENTAL, SURGICAL, OR MEDICAL PURPOSES, AND FOR ANAESTHESIA, ONLY ONE CENT PER TEETH OR EXTRACTING; NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATION. DR. ROLPH LEE, 101 N. 3d ST., COR. N. 2d ST., PHILADELPHIA.

COURSE OF LECTURES.
OF THE
S. C. AND S. A.
The Executive Committee of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the colored people of Pennsylvania, have arranged for the course of lectures this season, to take place in announcing that the

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address, in the National Hall, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 30, 1866, subject—"THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO." The second lecture will be given by

THE CELEBRATED BLACK SWAN
has kindly volunteered to appear and furnish occasional air at the lecture of each lecture. Season tickets, 25c. Single admission, 10c. Tickets may be had at the office of our friends, Messrs. J. C. WILKINSON, 101 N. 3d ST., COR. N. 2d ST., PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the company, for the purpose of electing directors and officers, and for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the directors and officers, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INFLUENZA COMPANY, No. 1st Street, FOURTH STREET.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after December 1, 1866.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1855.

The following Statement of the Assets of the Company published in conformity with a provision of its Charter, to wit: That the Company shall, on or before the 1st day of January, 1866, publish a statement of its assets and liabilities, and of the amount of its capital and surplus, and of the amount of its profits and losses, and of the amount of its dividends, and of the amount of its interest, and of the amount of its expenses, and of the amount of its income, and of the amount of its assets, and of the amount of its liabilities, and of the amount of its capital and surplus, and of the amount of its profits and losses, and of the amount of its dividends, and of the amount of its interest, and of the amount of its expenses, and of the amount of its income, and of the amount of its assets, and of the amount of its liabilities, and of the amount of its capital and surplus, and of the amount of its profits and losses, and of the amount of its dividends, and of the amount of its interest, 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